[For the Confederate.

MONROE, Union co., N. C., Feb. 29, 1862. Elitor's of the Confederate: -- The following Prayer was made by an ordained minister of the Gospel, after a sermon on these words -" Him that withholdeth corn the people shall curse." The phrase "vox populi vox Dei," in this case, is just and true. You may insert it in the

Confederate " si tibi placeat." Prayer after sermon on Prov. xi, 25 verse,

first clause: "Almighty God, have mercy on us and save us. Grant unto us sincere repentance and unfeigned faith in our Lord Jesus Christ, that we may be obedient to thy holy law, and, by patient continuance in well doing, seek glory, honor, imm retality, that we may inherit evernal life. Bless the Confederacy-inspire our rulers with wisdom, unapimity and zeaf-our people with harmony; fortitude and undying c urage, so that whatsoever difficulties we are forced to encounter, whatever obstacle we must necessarily overcome, we may have Thee for our guide, protector and deliverer. Deliver us from our cruel and fanatical enemies; and grant that they may desist from the work of destruction and devastation; repent of their numixed cruelty and unmitigated madness, and speedily acknowledge our Independence, so that peace may shed the radiance of its benign and holy influence on the face of the Confed racy.

But, O! Lord, as thou hast commanded us to hate and abhor that which is evil, and to curse those who withhold corn, teach us now to curse, according to thy word. In obedience to thy holy will, we therefore implore and fervently beseech Thee to carse them with such curses as Thou hast pronounced on the disobe fient-28th chapter Deuternon.y. Grant that they may be reduced from affluence to poverty. May every curse befall them which they have justly entailed on themselves, by their cupidity, extortion, speculation and avarice. May all the people curse them, so that their haughty spirit may be brought low. And, Almighty God, if all these curses will not humble them, inflict upon them all manner of terture of body and mind, that they may be redu ed to beggery and starvation, so that none may aid or assist them. May their calamities tally with the catalogue of their crimes O! Lo d, curse alike all those ps u o patriots and disunionists in the Confederacy, the people to curse them. But do Thou curse them, that they may draw so largely upon themsveles the indignation of the people that they may be hated and abhorred by all true parriots and christians. We beseech Thee to curse them continually, that they be unterly destroyed together, and perish in their own corruption—unless they repent.

Save, O! Lord, and bless our army-our patriot soldiers and their tamilies. Move the hearts of christians to sustain them. These blessings we humbly ask and fervently implore, in the name of Jesus Christ, our Life-Giver. Amen.

# Miscellaneous.

Calico for Sale at w. w. WOODEL &Co.

Dersons holding Checks or drafts given by me, will present them before March 25. 7-d3t. W. R. MILLER, 37-d3t. Progress copy.

# \$50 Reward.

I WILL GIVE THE ABOVE REWARD FOR the apprehension and delivery to me of my negro boy ESSEX, or if placed in any jail, so that I can get him. Said boy was raised near Wash. ingtion, N. C. and may be trying to make his way down there. He is about 18 years old, light coinplexion, has a peculiar look about the eye-showing a good deal of the white of the eye-and has P. COWPER, rather an awkward walk. Raleigh, March 8th

The New Tax and Currency Laws, Com-1 pel me to adjust my prices to their demand suspend the manufacture of the Southern Hepatic Pills. From this date I shall sell them at \$225 a gross. For \$30 I will send a dozen boxes to any address. They are not as profitable as when the prices were lower. March 7, 1864 d2t-w4t\* G. W. DEEMS,

Goldsboro N. C. Notice .-- All persons Now Holding or who may herafter kold cheeks or drafts against us dated prior to April 1864, are notified to present them for payment before that date, or they will be paid in the old Currency.

37-tf. W. R. RICHARDSON, & Co.

> DEPOSITARY'S OFFICE. ) WARRENTON, N. C.

The Subscriber has been Appointed Depositary of the Treasury at this place, and is now receiving Confederate Treasury notes for funding under the recent act of Congress. JOS. B. BATCHELOR. March 7th 1846. 37-d4t.

BANK OF COMMERCE AT NEWBERNE. COMPANY SHOPS, March 5th 1864.

Notice is Hereby Given to Depositors, Banks, and to all persons holding Checks, and having Dividends due and unpaid, to present said claims, and receive payment thereof in the present Currency at par on or before the 25th inst. otherwise they will be funded in 4 per. cent, Bonds of the Confederate States. And payment of all such claims will be made thereafter in said J. A. GAION. Bonds.

Casher. Progress copy until 25th inst. also the Charlotte Bulletin, and send bills immediately to adver-

OFFICE WILMINGTON AND WELDON R. R. Co. TREASURY DEPARTMENT. Wilmington, N. C., March 3, 1864.

All outstanding Checks, given by me, must be presented at the Bank of Cape Fear for payment, prior to the 1st of April next. Holders of them are hereby notified that if presented after that time, they will be paid only in the now existing currency, at the present value, as ex-pressed on its face.

Such of the Stockholders of this Company, to whom dividends beretofore declared are still due, are also notified to collect the same before the 1st of April next, or the several amounts due to them respectivey, will be counted out in Treasury notes of the Confederate States, placed in separate packages, and held for delivery to such Stockholders on demand. The larger portion of the divi-dends now due, were declared during the year 1863, and by the terms of the order of the Board of Directors, were payable in the existing cir-culation of Treasury notes of the Confederate

This notice is given for the benefit of the Stockholders referred to above, that they may in due time avail themselves of the provisions of the recent act of Congress in reference to the currency.

J. W. THOMPSON, 46-d2twlt Treasurer.

JOB WORK OF all kinds will be neatly executed at this

# THE DAILY CONFEDE

OLD SERIES, }

RALEIGH, N. C., THURSDAY, MARCII 10. 1864. the despitation of the

VOL. I-No. 38.

#### Miscellaneous.

Treasury Department, C. S. A., RICHMOND, Feb. 20, 1864. Treasury Notice as to Funding Under Act of February 17, 1864.

TOTICE is hereby given to all holders of Treasury Notes, not bearing interest, that they may exchange the same immediately, at the Office of the Treasurer, Assistant Treasurer of any Depositary, for certificates which will entitle them to 4 per cent. Bonds; and that the said privilege will continue until the 1st of April ensuing, after which all notes above the denomination of five dollars can be funded only at 66% cents to the dollars except one hundred dollar notes. to the dollar, except one hundred dollar notes, which, after that date, are no longer receivable for public dues, and can only be funded at an additional reduction of ten per cent. per month.

The certificates issued, together with the Bonds for which they may be exchanged, are receivable

for taxes of the year 1864 at the full amount expressed on the face without interest, and are not subject to the tax imposed for that year on other onds and credits.

The short time allowed should admonish all

olders promptly to present the notes, and not risk the chance of exclusion by the pressure which will occur at the end of the month of March. C. G. MEMMINGER, (Signed) Secretary of the Treasury.

[No. 116.] An Act to reduce the currency, and to authorize a new issue of Notes and Bonds.

Sec. 1. The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That the holders of all Treasury notes above the denomination of five dollars. not bearing interest, shall be allowed until the first day of April, 1864, east of the Mississippi river, and until the first day of July, 1864, west of the Mississippi river, to fund the same, and until the periods and at the places stated the holders of all such Treasury notes shall be allowed to fund the same in registered bonds, payable twenty yours after their date, bearing interest at the

rate of four per cent. per and m, payable on the first day of January and July of each year. Sec. 2. The Secretary of the Treesury is hereby authorized to issue the bonds required for the fonding provided for in the preceding section; and until the bonds can be prepared he may issue certificates to answer the purpose. Such bonds and certificates shall be receivable, without interest, in payment of all Government dues payable in the year 1864, except export and import duties.

Sec. 3. That all Treasury notes of the denomination of one hundred dollars, not bearing interest, which shall not be presented for funding under the provisions of the first section of this act shall, from and after the 1st day of April, 1864. east of the Mississippi river, and the 1st day of who are secretly or openly opposed to our gov- | July, 1864, west of the Mississippi, cease to be ernment. Unmask them speedily, and cause receivable in payment of public dues; and said notes, if not presented at that time, shall, in addition to the tax of thirty-three and one-third cents imposed in the 4th section of this act, be subject to a tax of ten per cent. per month until so presented; which taxes shall attach to said not s wherever circulated, and shall be deducted from the face of said notes whenever presented for payment or for funding, and such notes shall not be exchangeable for the new issue of Treasury notes provided for in this act.

Sec. 4. That on all said Treasury notes not funded or used in payment of taxes at the dates and places prescribed in the first section of this act, there shall be levied at said dates and places a tax of thirty-three and one-third cents for every dol-lar promised on the factor and notes. Said tax shall attach to said notes wherever circulated, and shall be collected by deducting the same at the Trea ury, its depositaries, and by the collectors, and by all Government officers receiving the same, wherever presented for payment or for funding. or in payment of Government dues, or for postage, in exchange for new notes as hereinafter provided. and said Treasury notes shall be fundable in bonds as provided in the first section of this act, un'il the 1st day of January, 1865, at the rate of sixtysix cents and two-thirds on the dollar, and it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury. at any time between the 1st of April, east, and the 1st of July, 1864, west of the Mississippi viver, and the 1st of January, 1865, to substitute and exchange new Treasury notes for the same, at the rate of sixty-six and two-third cents on the dollar : Provided, that notes of the denomination of one hundred dollars shall not be entitled to the privilege of said exchange: Prorided, further, that the right to fund any of said Treasury notes after the 1st day of January, 1865; is hereby taken away; and provided farther, that upon all such Treasury notes which remain outstanding on the 1st day of January, 1865, and which may not be exchanged for new Treasury notes, as herein provided, a tax of one hundred per cent. is hereby

SEC 5. That after the first day of April next all authority heretofore given to the Secretary of the Treasury to issue Treasury notes shall be and is hereby revoked, provided the Secretary of the Treasury may, after that time, issue new Treasury notes in such form as he may prescribe, payable two years after the ratification of a treaty of peace with the United States said new issue to be receivable in payment of all public dues except export and import duties, and to be issued in exchange for old notes, at the rate of two dollars of the new for three dollars of the old is ues, whether said old notes be surrendered for exchange by the holders thereof, or be received into the Treasury under the provisions of this act; and the holders of the new notes, or of the old notes, except those of the denomination of one hundred dollars, after they are reduced to sixty-six and two third cents on the dollar, by the tax aforesaid, may convert into call certificates, bearing interest at the rate of four per cent. per annum, and payable two years after a ratification of a treaty of peace with the United States, unless sooner converted into

SEC. 6. That to pay the expenses of the Government, not otherwise provided for, the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to issue six per cent. bonds to an amount not exceeding five hundred millions of dollars, the principal and interest whereof shall be free from taxation; and for the payment of the interest thereon, the entire net receipts of any export duty hereafter laid on the value of all cotton, tobacco and naval stores, which shall be exported from the Confederate States, and the net proceeds of the import duties laid, or so much thereof as may be necessary to pay annually the interest, are hereby specially pledged: Provided, that the duties now laid upon imports, and hereby pledgod, shall hereafter be paid in specie, or in sterling exchange, or in coupons of said bonds.

Sec. 7. That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized, from time to time, as the wants of the Treasury may require it, to sell or hypothecate for Treasury notes said bends or any part thereof upon the best terms he can so as to appropriations by Congress, and at the same time reduce and restrict the amount of circulation in Treasury notes within reasonable and safe limits.
Sec. 8. The bonds authorized by the 6th section of this act may either be registered or coupon bonds, as the parties taking them may elect, and they may be exchanged for each other under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe; they shall be for one hundred dollars, or some nultiple of one hundred dollars, and shall together with the coupons thereto attached, be in such form and of su h authentication as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe. The interest shall be payable half yearly, on the first of January and July in each year; the prin cipal shall be payable not less than thirty years

from their date.

Sec. 9. All certificates shall be fundable, and shall be taxed in all respects as is provided for the Treasu y notes into which they are convertible, if not converted before the time fixed for taxing the Treasury notes. Such certificates shall from the Treasury notes. Such certificates shall from that time bear interest upon only sixty-six and two third cents for every dollar promised upon their face, and shall be redeemable only in new Treasury notes at that rate, but after the passage of this act no call certificates shall be issued until after the first day of April, 1864.

#### Miscellaneous.

Sec. 10. That if any bank of deposit shall give its depositors the bonds authorized by the lat section of this act is exchange for their deposits, and specify the same on the bonds by some distinctive mark or token to be agreed upon with the Secretary of the Treasury, then the said depositors shall be entitled to receive the amount of said bonds in Treasury notes, bearing no interest and outstanding at the passage of this act; Provided the said bonds are presented before the privilege of funding said notes at par shall cease as herein prescribed.

Sec. 11. That all Treasury notes heretofore is said of the denomination of five d-llars shall continue to be receivable in payment of public dues

tinue to be receivable in payment of public dnes as provided by law, and fundable at par under the provisions of this act until the lst of July, 1864, provisions of this act until the 1st of July, 1864, east, and until the 1st of October, 1864, west of the Mississippi river; but after that time they shall be subject to a tax of thirty-three and a third cents on every dollar promised on the face thereof, said tax to attach to said notes wherever circulated, and said notes to be fundable and exchangeable for new Treasury notes as herein provided, subject to the deduction of said tax.

Sec. 12. That any State holding Treasury notes received before the times herein fixed for taxing said notes shall be allowed until the 1st day of January, 1865, to fund the same in six per cent.

January, 1865, to fund the same in six per cent, bonds of the Confederate States, payable twenty years after date, and the interest payable semi-annually. But all Treasury notes received by any State after the time fixed for taxing the same, as aforesaid, shall be held to have been received diminished by the amount of said tax. The discrimination between the said notes subject to the tax and those not so subject shall be left to the good faith of each State, and the certificate of the Governor thereof shall in each case be con-

SBC. 13. That the Treasury notes heretofore issued, bearing interest at the rate of seven dollars and thirty cents on the hundred dollars per annum, shall no longer be received in payment of public dues, but shall be deemed and considered bonds of the Confederate States, payable two years after the ratification of a treaty of peace with the United States, bearing the rate of interest specified on their face, payable the 1st of January in each

SEC. 14. That the Secretary of the Treasury be and he is hereby author zed in case the exigencies of the Government should require it, to pay the demand o any public creditor whose debt may be contracted after the passage of this act, willing to receive the same in a certificate of indebtedness to be issued by said Secretary in such form as he may deem proper, payable two years after a ratification of a treaty of peace with the United States, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, and transferable only by special endorsement under regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury, and said certificates shall be exempt from taxation

in principal and interest. Sec. 15. The Secretary of the Treasury is authorized increase the number of depositories so as to meet the requirements of this act, and with that view to employ such of the banks of the several States as he may deem expedient. Sec. 16. The Secretary of the Treasury shal

forthwith advertise this act in such newspapers published in the several States, and by such other means as shall secure immediate publicity; and the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy shall each cause it to be published in general orders for the information of the army and navy. SEC. 17. The 42d section of the act for the as sessment and collection of taxes approved May 1, 1863, is hereby repealed.

SEC. 18. The Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and required, upon the application the holder of any call certificate, which by the est section of the act to provide for the funding and further issue of Treasury notes, approved March 23d, 1869, was required to be hereafter deemed to be a bond, to issue to such bolder a bend therefor upon the terms provided by said

Approved Feb. 17, 1864. L'or Sale - N. C. State Bonds, old and new-6 and 8 per cents.

35 3t\*

W. H. JONES, Ag't.

Stray Notice...-Taken up by Russell Callis, living at Health Seat, 6 miles Bast of Oxford on the Henderson road, four Cows and one Calf, marked and described as follows: One pied Cow, no-horned, and Calf; Cow agep 10 or 12. Une no-horned pied Heifer; no car mark, 3 years old. Two horned red Cows, ag d

respectively 6 and 8 years. Three of the Cows bear the following mark: swallow fork in the right ear, crop and underkeal in the left.

R. J. MIICHELL. keal in the left.

Ranger of Granville. Oxford, March 5th, 1864.

ON Sale... About 12600 lbs. of No. 1 Smoking Tobacco, hardsomely put up in papers and papers in boxes of 100 lbs. each. It will be sold in parcels to suit purchasers. Apply to W. H. Cunniggim, Exchange Hotel, Raleigh, or to the subscribers at Hillsborn. PHILLIPS & HOOKER. 35-d6t\*

To the Voters of Orange County .- It is hereby announced that CAPT. J. W. at the pending election for a seat in the House of Commons. If any man in our community is worthy of the confidence of the citizens, it surely is Capt Latta, for it is certain that no man has evinced more determined zeal and patriotism in this revolu-tionary struggle than he. From the getting up of his Company to the presentatime he has stood manfully to his post without showing a shadow of flinching. In the camp his manly bearing, con-ristent spirit and rigid attention to duty, has won for him both respect and the highest confidence of officers and men; and we say that when offices of high responsibility have to be filled, that it is due to our elves that we fill them with true menthose whose former acts speak for themselves, and not with those who have yet to be tried-especially men who have hitherto stood back, taking no part nor hand in this bloody war, but rather avoiding it by all manner of means. The citizens owe such

men no patronage. Capt. Latta is an able-bodied man, so are the other candidates; ergo, that can be nothing against him. He has been at the wheel ever since the commencement of the struggle, and his friends intend to try to elect him and give him a little rest-ing spell from the ardnous duties of the active cam paign; and if he shold fortunately be elected, it will feave a vacaccy that probab, v one of his op-ponents could fill if they should then be at all in clined ot fight. Our noble Chief Frecutive was takenright out of the front ranks by his friends and put in his chalr, and why may we not do so again in the case of Capt. Latta? Come out, fellow-country men, and let us place a good and tried low-country men, and soldier in our Legislature MANY CITIZENS.

FELLOW CITIZENS AND SOLDIERS OF ORANGE County:- I announce myself as a candidate for a seat in the House of Commons at the pending elecseat in the House of Commons at the pending elec-tion. I have not had an opportunity of meeting with you since the commencement of the war, but I presume my position is well known. Should you see proper to elect me on the 18th of March, I will serve you faithfully and to the best of my ability.

J. W. LATTA.

A Runaway taken np.—A dark Mulatto boy about 26 years old, 5 feet 6 inches high, calling himself Cheff, says he belongs to Blake Nickerson, living on or near the Raleigh & Gaston Railroad; had on when taken a soldier coat, and a white hat. Por further information, add ess WM. M. SMITH. 39-dif of suro This myons Tyl Raleigh, N. C.

## Miscellaneous.

TOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING benn appointed Receiver under the Sequestriation Act for the counties of Carteret, Craven, Jones and Onslow, vice H. C. Jones, removed, hereby cautions the public from transacting any business with H. C. Jones as Receiver. Any person having any business with the Receiver, will address me at Mosely Hall, N. C.

312-6t. C. S. WOOTEN, Receiver.

COTTON CARDS.

401) pair of Whittemore's No. 10 Cards at Si00 or \$4 in specie.

Owing to the depreciation of the currency, I have increased my price for Cards to \$100 in the present currency.

have increased my price for Cards to \$100 in the present currency.

They are on leather and of the best quality. These cards are for sale by J. L. Terrell at Clarksville Junction; A. D. El is, Franklinton; J. M. Towles, and Creech & Litchford, Raleigh. Orders will be received by Elder N. A. Purefoy, Warrendon. Any person who will send me \$100 in currency by the 27th of March, to Forestville, N. O., will receive a pair of cards by Express. After the 27th of March, the price will be \$75 in the new currency, or its equivalent in the old.

J. S. PUREFOY.

Forestville, N. C., Feb. 1864.

J. S. PUBEFOY.

OFFICE RALEIGH & GASTON R. R. (O. RALEIGH, March, 1, 1864. Notice is hereby given that the checks issued by me on the Bank of North Carolina, and now out-standing, as also the dividends declared payable by this Company, and not collected, are payable only in the present Confederate currency.

W. W. VASS,

50 Hands Wanted .-- We wish to flire for the balance of the year (50) FIFTY ABLE-BODIED HANDS, to cut wood in Burke county, N. C., at our Iron Works. Said hands will be well fed and taken care of. Apply soon, and address C. P. MENDENHALL,

Treasurers

at Greensboro', or E. P. JONES, at Morganton, Burke co., N. C. 30-d12t

The Bingham School.

Tuition to the end of the current term,

Board per month (boys furnishing a pair sheets and blankets) All in advance.
W. J. BINGHAM & SONS,

Oaks, Orange, N. C Income Bonds of the Wilmington and

Manchester Rail Road Company.

PRESIDENT'S OFFICE. WILMINGTON & MANCHESTER R. R. Co., Wilmington, N. C., Feb. 24, 1864.

THE INCOME BONDS of this Company are due and payable at the Bank of Charleston, S. C., in the City of Charleston on the st day of March, 1864. Notice is hereby given to all holders of said Bonds that they will be paid on pre-sentation at said Bank in the City of Charleston on maturity, with any interest coupons thereon. Also, that they will be paid on presentation at the Treasurer's office of this Company in Wilmington, N. C., with any interest compons due thereon, if preferred by the holders. The interest accruing on these Bonds will cease on and after the 1st day of March, 1864. THOS. D. WALKER, 29-d2w President.

\$300 Reward.---Ranaway from the subscribers on Monday the 15th instant, two negrees-DUNCAN and JANE. Duncan is about 6 feet high, stout and able. weighs about 175 pounds-dark color but not black-is polite, smart and intelligent and is a Tanner: Altogether he is a No. 1 boy. Jane is tail for a woman; not overly stout, and unsound. We believe they were induced to, and advised in their escape by some white man, and carried off in a wagon. They carried everything with them. We will give two hundred dollars for the delivery of Duncan and one hundred dollars for Jane, or their confinement in any jail so that we can get them.

Duncan is about 38 years old and Jane about 32

-husband and wife. 23 d24t GAIN & RUFFIN. Hillsboro', Orange county N. C. Feb. 19, 1864.

# Notice.

W F will sell at public auction, for cash, at our Factory in Thomasville, N. C., on Saturday 12th March next, three hundred gallons of good old pure proof peach and apple BRANDY. Also, one hundred and twenty boxes Tobacoo of

different brands, one Jack, and a good second-hand two horse Wagon, and other property. The sale will begin at half-past one o'clock, P. M., in order to give the Western train time to Thomasville, Fcb. 24, 1864.—32 d8t arrive.

# JUST ARRIVED !!!

BLACK CLOTH,

OFFICERS CLOTH, and all kinds of Trimming,

NECKTIES, At C. M. FARRISS'.

FINE CASSIMERES, GENTLEMEN'S HALF HOSE,
At C. M. FARRISS'.
GENTLEMEN'S HALF HOSE,
At G. M. FARRISS'.
Officers of North Carolina Troops who may not have an opportunity to call for their goods in person, can have their cloth drawn by C. M. Farriss, who will send an experienced hand to C. M. FARRISS'.

camp to tate measures. If you want to get fits, send your orders to C. M. Farriss. WANTED .- Five or six experienced Journeymen Tailors. The very best prices paid.
March 5-341m. C. M. FARRISS.

CONFEDERATE TAX NOTICE.

WILL attend, with the Assessors, atmy office, in the city of Raleigh, from the 14th to the 20th inst., for the purpose of receiving returns and the taxes imposed in the fourth section of an Act of the Congress of the Confederate States, entitled "An Act to levy additional taxes for the common de-fence and support of the Government," approved

fence and support of the Government," approved 17th February, 1864, as follows:

Sec. 4th. I. On all profits made by buying and selling spirituous liquors, flour, wheat, corn, rice, sugar, molasses or syrup, salt, bacon, pork, hogs, beef or beef cattle, sheep, oats, hay, fodder, raw hides, leather, horses, mules, boots, shoes, cotton yarns, wool, woolen, cotton or mixed cottos, bats, wagons, harness, coal, iron, steel or nails, at any time between the first of January 1863, and the first of January 1864, ten per cent. in addition to the tax on such profits as income under the "act to lay taxes for the common defence, and carry on the Government of the Confederate States," sp-

the Government of the Confederate States, spproved April 24th, 1863.

II. On all profits made by buying and selling
money, gold, silver, foreign exchange, stocks,
notes, debts, credits, or obligations of any kind,
and any merchandise, property or effects of any
kind, not enumerated in the preceding paragraph,
between the times named therein, ten per cent.,
in addition to the tax on such profits as income,
moder the set aforesaid.

OFFICE NORTH CAROLINA R. R. Co. VANCE, March 4, 1864

Notice is hereby given, that all Bebts and accounts, of every description, Coupons, Dividends. Hand Hire, Bonds, &c., due by this Company previous to March 20th, 1864, will be paid in Confederate Treasury Notes of the old issue.

The Roard of Directors.

In addition to the tax on such profits exceeding twenty-five per cent., made during the year 1863, by any bank or banking company, insurance, canal, navigation, importing and exporting, telegraph, expensed in Confederate Treasury Notes of the old incorporated or not, twenty-five per cent. on such incorporated or not, twenty-five per cent. RUS H. PAGE, Collector for Wake County. Raleigh, March 5th, 1864. 34-td.

Por Sale or Exchange—I have a One-horse Wagon, a two-horse do.. (entirely hew) and four horse do.; one Jersey de., which have been run f r a short while, in perfect order, and one Buggy and Harness newly repaired, which I will sell for Confederate mone; or exchange for old Wagons or Buggies. Also, a small lot of old IRON for sale. Apply to S. W. TERRELL, 35-d6t\* Roles alle, N. C. JOBWORK Of all desoription neatly executed at this office

· Miscellaneous. WANTED .-- A Good Miles Cow. Apply at THIS OFFICE.

Bank of Washington-at Greensboro',
Feb. 10th 1864. A meeting of the Stockhodders in this Bank will be held at the town of Tarboro' on Wednesday, Murch 16th, proximo. A
general attendance is earnestly requested, either
in percon or by proxy, as business of importance
will come before the meeting.
M. STEVENSON, Cashier.

14-d3tawtd\*

Payetteville Arsenal and Armory, Revember 12, 1863. \$100 BOUNTY I Wanted, 100 Mounted Riflemen. Authority having been granted by the War Department to raise a Company of Mounted Riflemen for arrive in this vicinity, notice is hereby given, that recruite to the number of 100 non-conscripts will be received for this service. Each recruit will be required to furnish a serviceable horse, for which be will be allowed 40 cents per diem, and his pay \$12 per month. Weitten permission will be required from parents or guardians, where the applicant is under the conscript age.

Each recruit must bring with him ablanket or bed-spread, and come prepared to remain.

Apply to Maj MATTHEW P. TAYLOR, at the Arsenal.

F. L. CHILDS,

Lieut-Col. C. S. A., Commanding Post.

Mrs. H. W. Miller.

present currency.

By the Month, Daily board de Transient, per day jan 16-dly

Wanted to Hire.—A Negro Boy some fifteen or sixteen years old, to cut wood, run errands, &c., for a family. Apply et
8-tf THIS OFFICE.

\$220

Wanted to purchase .-- A cod Pinne.
Apply at this Office. an 1916

Office Chatham R. R. Co.? MALEIGE, March 4, 1864. LL Cheeks and Requsitions of this Company, A now outstanding, are payable only in the present currency. W. W. VASS Treas.

34 3tawta. NORTH CABOLINA VOLUNTEER NAVY CO.

Wilmington, N. C., March 2nd, 1864. DOOKS are open at this office for further sub-All Stockholders will call at this office and pay in the amount of subscriptions.

W. D. SMITH, Treasurer, Office over Mesers. Bankin & Martin, South of Market Street. . March 5th.

TARBORO', N. C., March 4, 1864. To charle the people in Eastern North Carolina more conveniently to fond their money under the late Act of Congress, the Secretary of the Treasury has established a Depository of the Treasury at this place. Treasury at this pla c. Unt I the 1st day of April pext, all non-interest

bearing Treasury notes, above the denomination of five dollars, way be funded at par.

W. M. PIPPES.

NOTICE.

WE wish to hire for the balance of the year, three good negro Blacksmiths. Address, J. K. & M. H. PINNIX, Thomasville, N. C.

Bank of North Carolina. A LL persons having Dividends due and unpaid in this Bank. Branches and Agencies, are bereby notified that unless the same be drawn on or before the 25th day of March, instant, they will be paid in the 4 pen cent. Sonds of the Confederate States, or in the present currency at par. 32-d26t C. DEWEY, Cashier.

FOR SALE. TRACT of well-timbered, fertile Land, con-A venient to water, lying in the castern part of the State, containing Eight Thousand acres Apply to me at this place for particulars.

JOS. S. CANNON.

· Raleigh, March 2. 1864. - 32-def HOTEL FOR SALE .-- I OFFER AT PRI Louisburg, and located just east of the Court-house.

NOTICE. -- The BANKS at GREESNBORO'. N. C., will decline to pay undrawn dividends, certificates of deposit, and checks of any date prior to the 28th of March next, except in the ourrency now existing, and as now rated and valued; and all those entitled to dividends, and holders of such certificates and checks, are requested to present the same to us forthwith and receive payment.

WM. A. CALDWELL, Cashier Farmers' Bank M. STEVESON, Cashier Bank of Washington, JESSE H. LINDSAY, Cashier Bank of Cape W. W. CLARK, Cashier of the Merchasts
Bank of Newbern. D. P. WEIR, Treas'r Greensboro' Mutual Life Insurance and Trust Company.

Notice to the Non-Conscripts ... I now have a Company of non-scripts permanently stationed at Salisbury, N. C., as Prison Guards, and will receive 25 or 30 more recruits, if an early application is unde to m's. This Company will not be removed from this place.

II. P. ALLEN.

Capt. Co. B. Prison Guards. Salisbury, N. C., March 5th, 1864. 35-d15t

OFFICE NORTH CAROLINA RAILROAD CO. )

Notice is hereby given, that after March 20%, 1864, no issues of Confederate Treasury notes other than the ones, twos, and fives, will be received by this Company in payment of Fares, Freights or any other dues; otherment of Fares, Freights or say other duce; other-wise fifty per cent. additional, will be charged. The \$100 notes will not be received at all, and in every instance the debtor must make the exact

Chapge.

By order of the Board of Directors.

By order of the Board of Directors.

35-tm20 JOHN IJ. BRYAN, Js., Sec'y.

Taluable Hotel Property for Sale.---A! the Furniture connected with the BOLLING-BROOK HOTEL, in the city of Petersburg, is offered for sale, consisting of about eighty Beds, Bureaus, Wardrobes, Mirrors, Chairs, Crockery, Cooking Utensils, and everything usually, in use in a first class city hotel; also an Omnibus, Baggage Wagon and Horses. All will be sold privately, and if not so disposed of, will be offered at public sale on TUESDAY, the lath day of March—rale to continue from day to day until all is -rale to continue from day to da; until all is

disposed of.
The house will be rented for the balance of the The Bollingbrook Hotel is in every respect one of the most convenient pub is houses in the State, and a rare opportunity is offered in this property

JOSEPH HARRISS, Proprietor. FOR SALE.—TEN BALES OF GOOD COT-

LEATHER! LEATHER!! JOURDAN & MOSES, Tanners, are receiving hides daily to tan and finish, for one-third for all split hides, and skins for one-half, giving owner. government price. The yard is situated 9 miles Southeast of Raleigh, and 1 mile from Auburn Turnout. of the split hides the refusal of the yard's share at

# DAILY CONFEDERATE.

ADVERTIBING. ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted at two pollans per square of ten lines (or less) for each insertion. Marriage notices and Obituaries will be charged as advertisements.

JOB WORK of every description will be executed at this Office with dispatch, and as neatly of can be done in the Southern Confederacy.

# Miscellaneous.

HILLSBORO' MILITARY ACADEMY...
The Sixth Academic year of this Institution will commence on Wednesday, February 3rd, 1864.
For circulars and information apoly to
MAJ. WM. M. GORDON, Sep't.
Hillsboro', N. C., Nov. 23, 1863.—d3m.

Notice. - On the First day of every month I shall send a special agent to the Army of Northern Virginia. All packages, &c., sent to me as thus place wall be promptly its natural free of charge.

ED WARD WARREN,
Dec. 22, 1853-d3m

Surg-Gen'l N. C.

Surg-Gen'l N. C. Oxford Female College.—The twentysixth session began as Bonday the 19th
January 1864, and will emrinus twenty weeks.
Tuition in each school 160.
Piano rent \$15. Nowatra charges.

Board varies with provisions.

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transpot tation, necessarily cause delay in the for-warding of puckages for merchants and others. A. P. C. BRYAN.

Office Southern Express Company, Au-gusta, Ga., February 10, 1864.—Legal no-tice is hereby given to all concerned, that persons who ship packages containing spirits, wines or cordials, without informing our gent of the contents, will not be entitled to nor will they receive the benefit of valuation.

Spirits wines, or cordials will not be forwarded by this Company except and r spreial contract.

JAS. SHUTER,

Superintend, and Acting President.

A. P. C. BRYAN, Agt, Raisigh, N. C.

Newspaper Establishment for Sale. THE AGE" Newspaper having engaged in another business, offers that establishment for sale.

It was in existence at the time of the passage of the last Military Bill. which entitles its Editor and the last Military Bill. Which entities its Editor and necessary employees to exemption under that Act.

The Paper has a large circulation, and the Office is well supplied with Presses, Type and ail necessary fixtures for Newspaper, Book and Job Printing. The nettincome of the Office will afford from 30 to 50 per cent. profits on the price asked for the Establishment.

For present other information desired, address to PRADELLTON, SPILLET OF THE AGE?

"PROPRIETOR SPIRIT OF THE AGE." Raleigh. N. C.

#### Military.

CONSCRIPT OFFICE. Rateren, N. C., Feb. 35th. 1864.

THE annexed order from Adjutant and Inspec-tor General's Office, is published for the infermation of all concerned. By order of the Commandant :

E. J. HARDIN, Adj't. Api'r AND Inepagron Gen'as Orrice, )

Richmond, Jan. 5, 1864. General Orders, } No. 2. For the information of all concerned, and to correct prevalent misapprehension it is annunced that there exists no mandatory provision of law that there exists the mandatory provision of law securing to Enrolled Conscripts the night to choose in what company or regiment they will serve. They cannot be assigned to companies from other States, and, in general, their wishes are to be consulted as to the choice of companies, where no considerations for the good of the serventeen considerations are the constitutions.

wise intervene to prevent compliance. Assignments once made by Commandants of Conscripts, in good faith, in the exercise of their discretion, will not be considered as tit subjects for complaints. By order. 28-d15t Adjutant and Inspector Gen't. Conscript Office, Rafeigh, N. C., Feb. 11, 1864. The following "Notice" from Bureau of Conscription is published for the guidance of all concurred. Compliance with its di-

rections will save applicants for exemption or deof their claims.
By order of the Commandant. F. J. HARBIN, Adg't

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA,)

WAR DET'T BUREAU OF CONSCRIPTION,
RICHMONS, VA.. Jan. 29, 1864.
Paragraph X of General Orders No. 82, Adjutant and Inspector General's office of 1862, requires that "applications for exemption must is all cases be made to the Enrolling Officer."

If the local Enrolling Officer has not the power to act, or is in doubt, he will after investigation under Circular No. 3, Current Series, refer such

applications, through the proper official channels to this Bureau. All such applications addressed to this Bureau will necessarily and invariably be returned for local investigation, and the applicants will thus have usclassly lost time and prolonged Appeals from adverse decissions of the local

officers, and of the Commendant of Conscripts for the States will be forwarded by them for hear-ing when any plausible ground of appeal is set 2. Commandants of Conscripts will give this actice extensive circulation in the local press of their respective States.

By order of COL. PRESTON, Supe [Signed] C. B. Derriele, 16-lm
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Confederate States of America, Engineer Department, District Cape Foar Wilmington, N. C., March 16tls, 1863. Notice is
hereby given to all persons having claims against
the Engineer Department, for services of slaves
employed as laborers on the lond defonces near
Wilmington, N. C., that the undersigned is authorized and prepared to pay the same at his office, on
the second floor of the building next above Meares'
Drug Store, Market Street.

Drug Store, Market Street, brug Store, Market Street,

For Persons executing Powers of Attorney will observe the following form—their signatures, in all cases, to be witnessed by two witnesses and signed in duplicate, or they may be uitnessed be-fore a Justice of the Peace or Clerk of any Court.

PORM OF POWER OF ATTORNEY.

\_\_\_\_[Seci.] Witnesses : ginle. . In other wowls, to make at to distract the Confederact.

The signatures of colored persons should be witnessed by three witnesses. There must be separate duplicate Powers of Attorney for each month. Blank forms can be had upon applicationat this office.

W. H. JAMES,
Jan. 20, 1864-1 tf Capt. & Chief Engineer.

BLANKS Executed with postness and spatch at TRI OFFICE. .

# The Confederate.

D. K. MCRAE, A. M. GORMAN, Editors.

All letters on business of the Office, to be directed to A. M. GORMAN & Co.

#### THURSDAY, March 10, 1864.

Office of THE CONFEDERATE, on Fayetteville street, second door South of Pomeroy's Bookstore.

#### The Ground He Stands on-His Principles and Views.

[CONTINUED.] Having set up his protege and committed to the public the Johnston fire-brand, Mr. Holden sets himself to work to pile on and stir the fuel. On the 19th of January, he announced the right of North Carolina to hold a Convention, "without being responsible for so doing to any power. on earth." He had previously asserted, that in a certain contingency, "the people of North Carolina will take their affairs into their own hands, and will proceed, in convention assembled, to vindicate their liberties and privileges." And again, in the same article:

"The people of North Carolina will rise in "their majesty and assert their sovereignty. " Tuere is no power to prevent them from doing "this, and woe to the official character who shall "attempt to turn the arms of Confederate sol-"diers against the people of this State! North "Carolina will not be the slave of either the "Congress at Richmond or Washington. She "is this day, as she has been from the first, the "key-stone of the Confederate arch. If that " stone should fall, the arch will tumble. Let "Congress be warned in time."

Thus having insinuated into the popular mind the nature of those important events to which he had alluded-having spread the venom of the Johnston meeting and the attendant circular; on the 15th he signifies that "what she will do in that Convention will be for her own people to determine;" and then he proceeds to intimate what she ought to do. This intimation is based upon the belief which he expresses in the following terms :-

"We believe that if the war should be con-"tinued twelve months longer, negroslavery will " be utterly and finally destroyed in these States, and that it will be impossible to re-establish "the institution Its sudden destruction would "involve the whole social structure in ruin. We " believe that by the end of the period mentioned, "the rights of the States and the liberties of the "people, by the very force of circumstances, to "say nothing of the aggressive disposition and purposes of the government at Richmond, will "have been blotted out, or will be at the mercy "of that government. We believe that pence "can never be obtained as long as we contend " for Maryland, Kentucky, Missouri and West "Virginia; and that, in all probability, it can " be obtained only by the sovereign States co-"operating with the common government. We " are therefore, for a Convention, and for a co-"operation with our sister States of the South "in obtaining an armistice, so that negotiations "may be commenced. 'It is not for us to say "what such a Convention should do; but we "may be sure it would omit no proper steps to "secure peace, and meanwhile to protect the "State against the encroachments of arbitrary "power. It would see to it that the proud head " of the State was bowed to no despot. It would "insist that the civil law should prevail in all "cases; and being in existence, if not con-"stantly in session, it would have the right to " speak and act for the State as a sovereign, and "to demand that the Congress and the military "power should respect that civil law and the

To prevent the abolition of slavery, to secure peace, and prevent the extinction of the State sovereignties, "a Convention is to be held." This Convention is to "appoint commissioners to treat for peace." The terms are partly set forth in this article, and more particularly in

"inalienable rights of our people."

They are to surrender that portion of the Confederacy known as Kentucky and Missouri, to acquiesce in the division of the State of Virginia and the conquest of a portion of her territory--and indeed to get peace on the best terms we can get, for, said he on the 2nd of February: "I want separation and independence. We could have got better terms twelve months ago "than we can now."

But this is not all that the Convention was to lo. It was to "check the innovations and usurpations of the common Government;" for, said Mr. Holden on the 19th of January : North Carolina "would not be bound by a Government which had lost its original character and been perverted to despotic purposes against her own rights, and the rights and liberties of her citizens." How wasit to check the usurpations eferred to, and are what some of the usurpations was to check? Why, if the habeas corpus were ispended, this Convention was to say, "we uld not submit to that." If the conscription ere extended, " we cannot submit to that." the Government choose to employ its miliry force to arrest deserters, this Convention as to say " we don't want Confederate troops our midst for that purpose." And finally, s Convention, in some unforeseen emericy, was to interpose some power to " preve the very existence of the State."

This is a faithful drawing of the plans, poses, motives and means of Mr. Holden his associate agitators. They were to are a Convention in an illegitimate way. vas to sit in permanent session—to watch, object to, check, forbid the actions of the timate Confederate Government, and unour people from their allegiance to a ernment that this Convention might say d lost its original character." And towards enemy it was to look with a lenient eye get out of it the best terms it could-to commissioners to it-to treat, and in y to agree to surrender Kentucky and ouri, and consent to the cutting off of Vir-In other words, to make an agreement rupt the Confederacy.

ese startling propositions have been made . Holden in a public print, have been red by him among our soldiers and our people; have gone with or without action into the enemy's lines, and he-in

apparent innocence of any harm, fondly thinking no one hurt, complacently asks there any treason in these propositions?

We answer him in all candor-PULL or IT-full to the throat-bursting-running over with flagrant sedition and treasonable incitement-that in England, where the trial by jury and the exposition of the law is the freest and soundest in the world, would bang him a thousand times over. Why, suppose his commissioners appointed and they endeavor to communicate with the enemy to TREAT, as her purposes. The overt act of treason would be at once committed, and they and these who instructed would all be guilty. The Constitution forbids to a State to make a treaty or enter into an agreement with a foreign power, and an attempt to do so with the enemy, in time of war, would unquesti mably be treason.

If Mr. Holden's Convention were in session, now that the habeas corpus is suspender, and were to say to the Government, in the language of Mr. Holden-" You have silenced our Judges, you have silenced the press, you have deprived the people of the freedom of speech and destroyed personal liberty-"We cannot submit to it "-and his Convention were to pass an ordinance of resistance -it would be unquestionable treason, in all concerned in it; because the Government has the constitutional right to suspend the privilege of the habeas corpus, and resistance, whether by the State authority or by bodies of people, would be levying war against the Government, which is treason.

So that no single step could be taken to enforce the suggestions of Mr. Holden, except by the commission of a capital felony, which Mr. Holden has unquestionably been inciting far some time past.

We seek not to inflame any prejudice or animosity against Mr. Holden. We would rather conjure him to survey the ground on which he stands. If the people will calmly look at these things, they will wonder that any man incumbered with such a weight of folly, carrying this load of bad judgement. bad sense, imprudence and mischief, not to use the phrases most appropriate-they will wonder that such a person could have the hardihood to present himself a candidate before them-most of all, a candidate to be their Governor. Why, suppose Mr. Holden were the Governor now, with all these foolish, silly views and principles, and his associates installed with him-what a spectacle should we present? Contemplate it, fellow-citizens!

We shall pursue Mr. Holden's plans to their result already produced.

#### The 12th North Carolina ... Johnson's Brigade.

The noble stand taken by Johnson's Brigade has not failed to attract our attention, and of which we made most honorable mention, as being the first of our Troops to re-enlist for the war-the others, however, following in such rapid succession, that it was difficult to give precedence to either. But we should have expected this Brigade to have been among the very first to pledge a life-time devotion, if necessary, in the glorious cause of their country's independence. The veterans comprising this Brigade-the 5th, 12th, 20th and 23rd North Carolina Regiments-have seen the sternest service, and have earn d laurels of immortality. Their names can never perish.

# From Portsmouth. .

We have received a copy of the Portsmouth Old Dominion," of the 1st inst, a paper published in the interest of the Yankees. CAPTURE IN NORTH CAROLINA-REFUGEES. A correspondent of the "Old Dominion."

from Plymouth, N. C., the 20th says: Yesterday upwards of one hundred refugees arrived here from Bertie and its adjoining counties. Of the entire number, forty three were white men-several of whom were deserters. The others were fleeing from the Rebel Conscription. Besides the white men, there were forty-five negroes, nearly all of

whom have enlisted. This morning a small force which left here last Thursday, aboard the gunboat Gen. Foster, under command of Lieut. Helen, of the 101st Penn. Vols., returned, bringing with them thirty rebel prisoners, whom, with the aid of a few marines, they had succeeded in surprising and capturing near Fairfield, Hyde county. Besides the prisoners they had taken nearly fifty stand of arms, one stand of colors, and considerable camp equipage. This is one of the most brilliant successes we have had for

Among the prisoners there were two commissioned officers-a Captain and a Lieuten-

CAPTURE OF A UNION BARGE.

· A correspondent from Newbern, N. C., the 26th, says: A night or two ago, a party of rebel guerillas made a descent on a Union barge lying in "New Inlet." The barge was loaded with about 1,000 bushels of corn. The guerillas killed one of the crew (a negro,) and carried the others off. They soon concluded, however, to release the crew, who made their way to the Union forces. Such instances as this are unavoidable at times, though generally the rebels have to pay dearly for their temer-

FROM BELOW .- By the train from Ivor yesterday afternoon, we learned that our forces, which have been occupying Sutfolk for several days past, have returned to their old quarters on the Blackwater, having accomplished all they intended or expected by their advance. They left Suffolk Saturday night and it was occupied by four companies of Yankee caval-ry Sunday morning. Two gunboats came up the river and anchored at the wharf during

the day Sunday. The rumor that General Ransom had occupied Bowers' Hill, seems not to have been currect. But without doubt he has done a good work in the vicinity of South Mills and on the Disinal Swamp Canal, a full report of which we are expecting soon to receive .- Petersburg Express.

Two companies of Yankee cavalry have made an irruption into Clay and Cherokee counties, North Carolina. Col. Palmer has gone in pursuit.

Additional Particulars of the Capture of Bahigreen's Party.

From information derived from a reliable source, it appears that the credit of the capture of the "Daligren party" is mainly due to Capt. Wm. M. Magruder, and a squadron of Robin's battalion under his command, who have for some time past been posted in King and Queen county, as a corps of observation. Learning that the enemy was moving down the North bank of the Matapeni, by the river road, with the evident intention of reaching Gloucester Point, Capt. Magruder determined to anticipate him, and with this view left his camp with about one hundred of his command, and Lieut. Pollard and seventeen men of the 9th Virginia Cavalry—making for a point on the river between Mantua Ferry and King and Queen Court House, which he succeeded in reaching in advance of the enemy. Posting his command at an eligible point

along the road in ambush, he had not long to wait before the enemy made his appearance, headed by Dahlgreen himself, slowly and cau jously approaching as if apprehensive of their imperding fate. As the head of the column peared the point of concealment, Dahlgren's attention was attracted by the rustling in the bushes occasioned doubtless by the movement of some of our party. Drawing his pistol be called out, "Surrender, you camped rebel or, I'll shoot you." In an instant private McCloy sprang into the road and levilling his piece, shot the miscreant dead. A general volley was then poured into the enemy's ranks, which had the effect of emptying their saddles and killing as many horses and throwing the est into inextricable confusion. Then ensued a scene of the wildest panic, which was heightened by the intense darkness of the night. Each man locking to his own personal safety all sought refuge in flight, and spurring their jaded horses over the bodies of their wounded and over each other, the whole body broke pell mell over a ditch and walling fence, which the most adventurous fox-hunter would hardly have essayed in the heat of the chase, into a small field. Capt. M. immediately disposed his force around the field so as to prevent all egress and quietly awaited the approach of daylight, when the whole party surrendered

without resistance. Much praise is due Capt. Magruder for his coolness and judgment in this affair. If he had ordered a charge upon the discomfitted enemy in the road, the probability is that some of our own men would have fallen by the hands of their comrades in an indiscriminate fight in the dark, while the opportunities of escape by the enemy would have been increased. As it was, the prudent course was adopted, and secured most effectually the result desired without a single casuality on our side. This account strips the valorous Dahlgrer's name of the little eclat which might have attached to it if he had fallen, as was at first stated, while boldly leading a charge in an effort to cut his way through our lines. He was shot down, as he deserved to be. like a "thief in the night," with his stolen plunder around him, while secking, under cover darkness, to elude the punishment he so richly merited .-- Rich. Whig

#### A Brilliant Feat.

We have information of another brilliant feat, which adds to the credit of our soldiers for daring and address, and reflects high praise on those by whom it was performed. Capt. Thaddens Fitzhugh, with fifteen of the Mathews Cavalry, crossed the Chesapeake to Northampton county, and proceeding up Cherrystone Creek to a point near Eastville, fell upon the Federal shipping, which was moored there. He had a ekirmish with some of the enemy's cavalry and burnt six wagons and some commissary stores. He captured a schooner laden with supplies, which he destroyed; also, two stramers, one of which he bouded, and with the other he re-crossed the Bay and ascended a river, which we will not not name, to a point far up the stream, where it is hoped the capture can be made fully available. The gallant captain also brought off twenty five prisoners, the crews, probably, of the captured craft .-Richmond Sentinel.

[For The Confederate. CAMP 12th N. C. INFANTRY, ) Johnson's BRIGADE March 1st, 1864.

MESSES. EDITORS.—Among the proceedings of the re-enlisting Regiments published in the North Carolina papers, I have seen no men-tion of the action of Gen. R. D. Johnson's Brigade, comprised of the 5th, 12th, 20th, and 23rd N. C. Regiments. As ours was the first Brigade, from the old North State, to move in this highly important matter, I think it but simple justice to let the people at home know, that more than a month since we dedicated an w our lives to the service of our country, and pledged ourselves never to relinquish the struggle until our vandal foes have been driven, utterly routed and discomfited, from the sacred soil of the South.

The 27th day of January, 1864, will long be remembered by the officers and men of this Brigade. It was a proud occasion for the old 12th Regiment. When the Regiment was formed and the order given to all who desired to re-enlist for the war to dress on the colors, it would have done your hearts good, Messrs. Editors, to have seen the unanimity and alacrity with which the scar-worn veterans of '61, as they stepped to the front and with-a cheer that rung out clearly and defiantly on the wintry air, signalized their de-termination to stand by their tattered banner so long as there is an arm to lift its fluttering folds to the breeze. Less than a dozen refused to advance. The other regiments also reenfisted with almost the same unanimity -Gen. Rodes happening to be present, spoke in terms of the warmest eulogy of the conduct of the regiment on the different battle fields, and in the course of his remarks mentioned its signal gallantry on the bloody heights of Gettysburg. Gen. R. stated, that while not wishing to be invidious, the 12th was the best Regiment in his division-and, as Gen. Lee regarded his division as the bost in the Army of Northern Virginia, the compliment was the highest that could be paid any body of men. Such praise, from such a source, confers an honor, not only upon the regiment, but on the State of North Carolina, and should

be duly appreciated and treasured. Could the people at home know the spirit, zeal and invincible courage now felt through the length and breadth of this army, they would cease their senseless pining, banish the unholy spirit of party strife and malcontent so prevalent in certain portions of the State, and no longer weaken our efforts to establish despotism more tyranical than any that ever

disgraced the blackest pages of history. W. G., Co. F, 12TH N. C. T. Gov. Seymonr has triumphed in his complaint of injustice of the draft in his State .-

also, the sum of five millions of dollars in bounties.

.[For The Confederate.

MESSES. EDITORS:—The parable of the tentalents, by which our Saviour illustrated the accountability of man to his Maker for his precious gifts of reason and intellect, which distinguish him from and elevate him above the brute creation, is one of those instructive lessons with which the teachings of our Lord are replete. That parable holds as well in reference to those who bury their talents'beneath the rubbish of inactivity and slothfulness, as to those who misapply it. Indeed, of the two classes, the latter are undoubtedly the more reprehensible. Both have their illustrations in holy writ-the former by the lighted candle put under a bushel, the latter in the wicked and unfilial character of an Absalom. How many lighted candles are there among us in this dark hour of our country's trial, which are put under a bushel? Alas! but too many. Men, whom God has endowed with intellect and capacity, eminently, fitting them to be lights and guides amid the surrounding gleon, what are they doing? Why is not their voice heard ringing high above the uproar of faction, exhorting to unity and increased energy for the salvation of the State? History and tradition will hand down such men to posterity as unworthy of the times in which they lived, and God, in the great day, will exact of them a strict account of the talents buried in a time of their country's need.

Again; I will ask, how many are there among us whose lights, not hid under a bushel, one being used to inflame and destroy the fair fabric founded by statesmen, and consecrated by the blood of heroes and patriots?-Surely God will demand of such a strict accountability of the misapplication of his precious gifts. It is not for living man to penetrate beyond the vale that separates the present from the future, and read the doom of those who have been false to God, to themselves and their country; but it is sufficiently indicated in the parable referred to. By the light of history, we may ascertain the fate of such in this li e, and it is my purpose to advert to two cases—one in ancient, and the other in modern times.

Lucius Sergius Cataline, was a Roman of a noble family, who formed the design of destroying the Senate, assasinating the consuls, seizing the public treasury, setting fire to Rome, and usurping sovereign power. In order to prosecute this design, Cataline associated in his plot some young noblemen, whom he prevailed upon, it is said, to drink buman blood as a pledge of their union. This conspiracy however, was descreed by the vigilance of Cicero, who was consul at the time. It was exceedingly difficult to seize the person of one who had soldiers at his command both in and out of Rome, still more difficult would it be to prove his guilt before those who were accomplices with him, or, at least, were willing to make use of his plans to serve their own interest. He had to choose between two evils—a revolution within the city, or a civil war! He preferred the latter. Cataline had the boldness to take his seat in the Senate; krown as he was to be the enemy of the Romen State. Cicero then rose and delivered that bold cration against him which was the means of saving Rome, by driving Cataline from the city. Having raised an army, he fought with valor against Petreius, lieutenant to Antony, Cicero's colleague in the consulship. In this battle, Cataline was defeated

Such was the fate of one who, endowed by his maker with many talents, choose rather to misapply them, than use them to the glory of God and the benefit of his kind. I will now turn to a more modern instance of an abuse of heaven's rarest, richest gifts.

Benedict Arnold was an officer in the war of American Independence. He was born in Connecticut, engaged with zeal in the cause of his countrymen, and rose to be a Brigadier General. He was appointed, after a wound in the leg, to the command of Philadelphia, where his conduct was such, that he was tried by a Court Martial in 1779, and reprimanded On this he resigned his commission, and appears from that time to have entered on the dishonorable scheme for which he is chiefly remembered-that of betraying his country. After his escape to the British, he held the same rank he had held in the American army. and was employed in Virginia and Connecticut, in both of which he committed great de-vastation, especially in his native Province. After the su render of Cornwallis at York Town, he went to England, but was only partially rewarded for his treachery by the payment of \$6,300. His position was humiliating, for nearly every one avoided him with disgust and horror, and he was repeatedly insulted. He died in utter obscurity at Lon-

Such is the brief sketch of one, of whom it has been said, that Washington, although he could not respect the private character. was even the first to acknowledge and defend the public ability. Thus, Messrs. Editors, I have cited two remarkable instances of the perversion of those talents which God commits to our care and use. I cite them, not for the purpose of illustrating the character of any one in our midst-for I sincerely trust there is none such -but as a warning to those, whom God has endowed with faculties for great good or great evil, not to misapply them. but so to use them, that when they shall come to give an account of them, they may hear pronounced the pleasing words, "well done, theu true and faithful servant." P.

The Raleigh Progress of Saturday is authorized to say that Governor Vance has summoned the council of State to meet in Raleigh on Thursday, the 11th of this month. The Progress is satisfied from what it learns that the object of calling the council together is for the purpose of considering the propriety of convening the Legislature to take into consideration the question of the currency. Gov. Vance has only taken this step at the preent solicitation of the State Treasurer, and the Progress further assures its friends at a distance that, should the Legislature be convened, it will be with no view to secede from the Confederacy.

Well, we shall see what we shall see, and the old proverb says that seeing is believing. At any rate, we trust we will be excused if we respectfully suggest to our friends that it can do no harm for them to exercise a little caution before committing themselves as the partizans of this man or that man for Governor, or for any other position. It would be the part of wisdem to await fuller developments to be assured of the ground whereon they and no longer weaken our efforts to establish and perpetuate a noble system of free government, by driving from our soil the hierlings of a despotism more tyranical than any that ever from "destructives" or "secessionists," might be anything else than acceptable to those who have equally spurned all idea of compromise, etc., etc.— Wilmington Journal.

Gen. Johnston's army are occupying their The injustice is acknowledged, and the draft old quarters at Dalton. It is not supposed reduced by 13,000 men, which saves the State, that Gen. Johnston will remain idle long .-His troops were never more anxious to meet the foe.

TELEGRAPHIC.

REPORTS OF THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.

Entered according to act of Congress in the year 1863, by J. S. TERRABERS, in the Clerk's office of the District Court of the Confederate States for the Northern District of Georgia.

# Another Victory in Mississippl.

ATLANTA, March 9. The Appeal has a special dispatch from Mississippi, dated March the 8th, which says Ross and Rich ardson, attacked the enemy at Yazoo city, driving them into their redoubts and on their gunboats at the landing. We held the city several hours, de. stroying valuable supplies and provisions, and capturing a number of horses. Our loss fifty in killed and wounded, including Maj. Thurmond, of the 14th Tennessee Regiment. The enemy's loss not ascertained.

#### Extensive Sale of Imported Goods.

RICHMOND, March 9. An extensive sale of imported dry goods took place here to-day. Fall prices were generally obtained and for many lots an advance on rates heretofore realized.

The funding is progressing finely. Several banks in this city have been authorized to act as Depositories. The newcurrency will be ready for delivery during the first week in April.

#### Funding in Wilmington. WILMINGTON, March 9.

One million, forty-three thousand and two hundred dollars were funded here up to 12 o'clock to day.

The Federal blockader reported sunk off Cape Fear, proves to be the Peterhoff. She has totally gone to the bottom

## From Charleston.

CHARLESTON, March 9. Five monitors were inside the bar this morning

in other respects the fleet is unchanged. Ten sells were fired at Sumter 1 st night, eight of which struck. Battery Gregg opened on Sim-kins this morning, who replied and was joined by Sulliv n's Island batteries. A lively artillery duel

was kept up several hours.

Some officer of distinction arrived to-day on the enemy's fleet. A small steamer came along side the Ironsides and immediately upon her de-parture a salute of 13 guns was fired from the Ironsides. Some unusual activity was reported among the enemy's fleet in Folly river on Tuesday night.

#### An Important Decision.

In the case of J. R. F. Burroughs as. T. G. Peyton, and L. P. Abrahams vs. the same, the Court of Appeals of Virginia on vesterday rendered a decision. These cases came before the Court on habeas corpus; the plaintiffs praying to be discharged from the cust >dy of the conscript officer, on the ground that they had furnished substitutes, the one underthe State law, of February, 1862, the other under the Confederate States law.

The Court unanimously rejected the peti-tions in both cases, and remanded the parties to the military officer. The opinion was delivered by Judge William J. Robertson. and is able and elaborat. It brought under review the constitutionality both of the conscript law and of that repealing the exemptions of such conscripts as have furnished substitutes; and it fully sustained the action of Congress in both instances. The conscript law is a legitimate exercise of the power of Congress to raise armies, which is distinct from. and additional to, the power to employ the militia of the country. The privilege of putting in substitutes, until recently allowed, was an act of grace and favor to the citizen, and not a contract in any respect to which the Government was a party. Nor would the Government have had a right to make such a contract as in this case is contended for. As an act of grace, it was, of course, repealable at the will of Congress. Even if Congress had had the power to make such contract, and had exercised it, yet the conditions necessarily attaching, would have rendered the contract repealable, if in the judgment of Congress, the exigencies of the country required it. The preamble to the law repealing substitutions, affirms this necessity, of which Congress is the sole judge.

The application of the recent law suspending the habeas corpus, in certain cases, was waived on both sides the writs in the present cases having been sued out before the passage of said law. The cases, therefore, came up strictly on their merils. They were argued for eight days, by Messrs. Humphrey Marshall, John H Gilmer, Syrus A. Bianch and W. W. Crump, for the petitioners, and Messrs. G. W Randolph and T. P. August for the Government, before Judges Allen, Daniel, Moncure and Robertson. Attr this laborious investigation by distinguished counsel, and a court of eminent virtue and ability, the judgment we have stated was unanimously reached, sustaining the Government fully and on every point. This decision must have a large influence in quieting all doubts and scruples as to the constitutionality of the laws which were passed upon. In Virginia, at least, all question is now ended.—Richmond

# Confederate Officers Returned.

The following is a list of the officers who arrived in Richmond on Sunday afternoon

from Point Lookout: Colonels-J K Connely, 55th N C; J Howard Smith, 5th Ky; W S Christian, 55th Va;

Robt Budock, 7th Florida-4. Lieut Colonels-John Critcher, 15th Va Cavalry; S H Boyd, 45th N C; R E Burke, 2d La; H A Jarrington, 18th Va-4.

Mojors-J C Davis. 17th Tenn ; J A Blair. 2d Miss; R J Durr, 80th Miss; W K Beunett, Staff Department CSA; CC Blackuall, 23d

Captains-B H Miller, 59th Ga; B L Bridges, 2d Ga Cavalry: — Little, James Whittaker, 47th Ala; J B Cloud, 16th Ark; M V. Collum, 89th Miss ; W C Clyburn, 7th S C: J P Lee, A G Dept; R D Anderson, Hankins, Tenn Art; W M Boyd. 19th Va; J W Blackburn, 14th Ark; J B Brown, 5th Va Cavalry; D Bell, 4th N C; J C A Bell, 22d Ga; W M Berkeley, 8th Va; J H Buchanan 2d Miss; D G Alexander, 8d Tenn; J F Anderson, 16th First Lieutenants-JT Andrews, 23d Ark :

Joseph Anderson, 15th Ark; J J Ashe, 11th Miss; Amos Anderson, 2d Texas Cavairy; W M Caudle, 10th Ark; F M Bledsoe, 11th Ga; W H Bryson, 62d N C; S E Belk, 53d N C; J C Warren, 52d N C; D F Goodlow, 18th Miss; JT Boughn, 55th Va; Wm Reed, Gilmer's Cavalry; W W Brown, 4th Texas; R W Adams, 5th Fla., S F Adams, 44th N C

Tenn Cavalry; N D Adams, 1st Ala; W W Apperson 5th Texas; A G Archer, 12th Ark; J D Perkins, 21st Fla: G N Nixo., 32d N C; J R Bowles, 12th S C: J R Crawford, 46th Ala; N C Hobbs, 1st Va Cavalry; J T Miller, 88th Va-12.

At Fortress Monre they were informed that Kilpatrick had taken Richmond, burned the city and hung the President and his cabi-

For The Confederate. Letters to a "Conservative" Friend-No. 9 ARMY NORTHERN VA., March 5

DEAR FRIEND: In my last letter I endeavored to show you the folly of your way of obtaining pence. I told you of the efforts we made to withdraw from the Government which had be. come hateful and oppressive to us, without resorting to war. We sent agents to Washing. ton with instructions to use every Lonorable means to adjust our difficulties. You seem to have forgotten that their overtures were rejec. ted, for I presume from the following extract from your letter that you wish to send more for the same purpose: "I see one member of Congress (Mr. Wrright, of Georgia,) has introduced resolutions offering to negotiate for peace. I hope they will pass, for I believe the Northern Government would respect them, and negotia. tions once opened or commenced, I think would be the means of closing this unholy strife." If your only hopes for peace were based upon the passage of such resolutions, they were ill-founded. We should have been looked upon as cowards and unworthy sons of our revolutionary fathers, if our representatives had passed any such resolutions. Lay not the flattering unction to your soul that our next Congress will Ia s similar resolutions. They have too much honor, patriotism and self-respect to degrade themselves so low in the estimation of their country.

The North is the stronger party, and they can propose to negotiate without hu niliatio but for us to do so, would be a sign of fear and weakness. The following clause of a resolution recently adopted by the Yankee Corgress. will show you the absurdity of your belief that they would "respect" propositions of peace from us:

"We are for the most vigorous prosecution of the war, until the constitution and the laws shall be enforced and obeyed in all parts of the United States : and to that end we approve any armistice, or intervention, or mediation. or propositions for peace from any

Thus you see our only means of "closing this unboly strife" are those God has given usstrong arms, stout hearts and the stubl orn will that is unconquerable We all want peace. Every heart in this broad land would thrill with joy at the glad tidings of peace; and if you and your brother "conservatives" would throw down your olive branches and take up a musket, our war-tossed Confederacy would soon find an Ararat upon which to rest, and the dove would not search in vain for the glive leaf. The dark cloud of war that now overspeads our sky would melt away like frost before a roonday's sun, and our southern land would smile and blossom as an Eden.

If you are determined to stay at home, I hope you will stop murmuring and act with harmony and good feelings, and cultivite a generous enthusiam among the people at home : feed and clothe those who are hazarding their existence for your protection : give to those who are destitute and needy: frown down the dark spirit of extortion, and God will in his own good time, bless us with a lasting and honorable peace. Yours, &c.

TUKES.

For The Confederate. MR EDITOR :- John O'Conner and Turner May, two scours, the former from Virginia and the latter from Craven county, N. C., made a bold dash a few days ago within the enemy's lines, in Craven county. They ambushed themselves near St. Thomas' Chapel, and were looking out for what could be seen. After a while, two Yankee cavalrymen hove in sight, but they saw the scouts before they saw the Yankees. Nothing daunted however, O'Conner and May instantly jumped up, and changed their position in thick underbrush. The Yankees came on, pistols in hand, and while they were looking in one direction to get a chance to shoot the Rebels, lo! the Rebels jumped out from another, seized their bridle reins, 'presented pisto's to their breasts and ordered them to surrender. There was no time for reflection, nothing but action would do; so they threw down their arms, and surrendered. In a few moments all four were on their way, in the double-quick, for Street's ferry. They had just got themselves and horses across the Neus, when down dashed a full company of cavalry, in hot pursuit—but they were safe in Dixie.

GEN. BRAGG -The Charleston Courier says Geir. Bragg, we firmly believe, will do hi: duty faithfully and conscientionaly, wherever he is assigned, in station high or low, near the President or far off in the field. We believe he is now in a place affording a good opportunity for his best qualities.

Gen. S. D. Lee and Gen. Forrest were a few days ago at Gen. Polk's headquarters at Demopolis- We presume an advance into Mississippi for the purpose of re-occupying and holding the State will soon be made.

# MARRIED.

On Thursday, the 3rd of March, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. J. W. Ward, Mr. R. F. MITCHELL, Co. C, 3rd Va. Infantry, Pickett's Division, to Miss MOLLIE A. JOYNER, of Pitt county, N. C.

# New Advertisements.

CANDIDATE FOR CONGRESS. WE are authorized to announce MAURICE Q. WADDELL, Esq., of Chatham, a candidate for Congress in the 7th Congressional District, made vacant by the death of Hon. S. W. Christian, deceased. 38-t aug 4

MULB STRAYED ... \$50 REWARD. OFFICE OF CHIEF Q. M. DIS'T N. C., RALLIGH, 9th March, 1864. RALLIGH, 9th March, 1864.

TRAYED from the Government Stables in Stables in this city on the 21st February last, a medium sized black or dark Mule. The above reward will be paid by me on delivery of the animal at this post or on presentation of any Confederate Quartermaster's receipt.

W. W. PEIRCE, Maj. and Chief Q. M.

Office Chief Q. M. Raleigh, N. C., March 8th, 1864. PERSONS holding checks drawn by this department, must present them for payment before the 28th March, 1864, or they will be paid only in the present issue whenever presented.

W. W. PEIRCE,

Maj. and Q. M. C. S. Army. LARGE AND EXTENSIVE SALE OF MAN-

UFACTURED TOBACCO.

BY R. A. YOUNG & BRO., PETERSBURG, at our store, No. 4, Iron Front, we will sell at auction, five thousand packages of MANUFACTURED TOBACCO, of all qualities, including one thousand pounds Navy, pounds and half pounds, one hundred tierces of Twist, and some of the most celebrated brands of fine chewing and smoking tablecop in the Confederated.

# Notice.

I AVING procured some genuine vaccine virus, I will vaccinate, free of charge, healthy white children of this city and county, not previously vaccinated, who present themselves at the Medical Director's office between the hours of 10 and 2.

By order of Surgeon P. E. Hisse, Medical Director General Hospitals, N. C.

E. R. HOLLAND.